

Repeal Is Expected

Senate to Vote Today On Tonkin Resolution

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The administration forces acted today to end the protracted Senate debate on Cambodia, hoping to halt the Democrats' focus on the war issue. It was an abrupt shift in political positions in the six-week-old Senate debate that has centered around an amendment by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, to restrict future military activities in Cambodia.

For weeks some Republicans, with apparent White House encouragement, have been resisting a vote on the Cooper-Church amendment, evoking protests of a filibuster from the Democratic side of the aisle. But now it is the Republicans who are pressing for a vote not only on the Cooper-Church amendment but on other Vietnam amendments before the Senate.

The Republicans unexpectedly took the initiative from the Democratic leadership yesterday when Sen. Robert J. Dole, R., Kan., offered an amendment to the foreign military sales bill, which is also a bill involved in the Cooper-Church amendment.

The Dole amendment is expected to be approved by an overwhelming vote tomorrow, thus permitting the Republicans to claim credit. The Nixon administration has taken a neutral position on repeal of the Tonkin resolution, contending that the administration is not relying on the resolution for legal authority in the war.

Now the Senate Republican leadership is proposing to take the initiative from the Senate doves, largely on the Democratic side, by arranging for an immediate vote on a proposal by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., and others. That proposal, far more restrictive than the Cooper-Church amendment, would require the President to remove all American forces from Indochina by mid-1971.

GOP Strategy

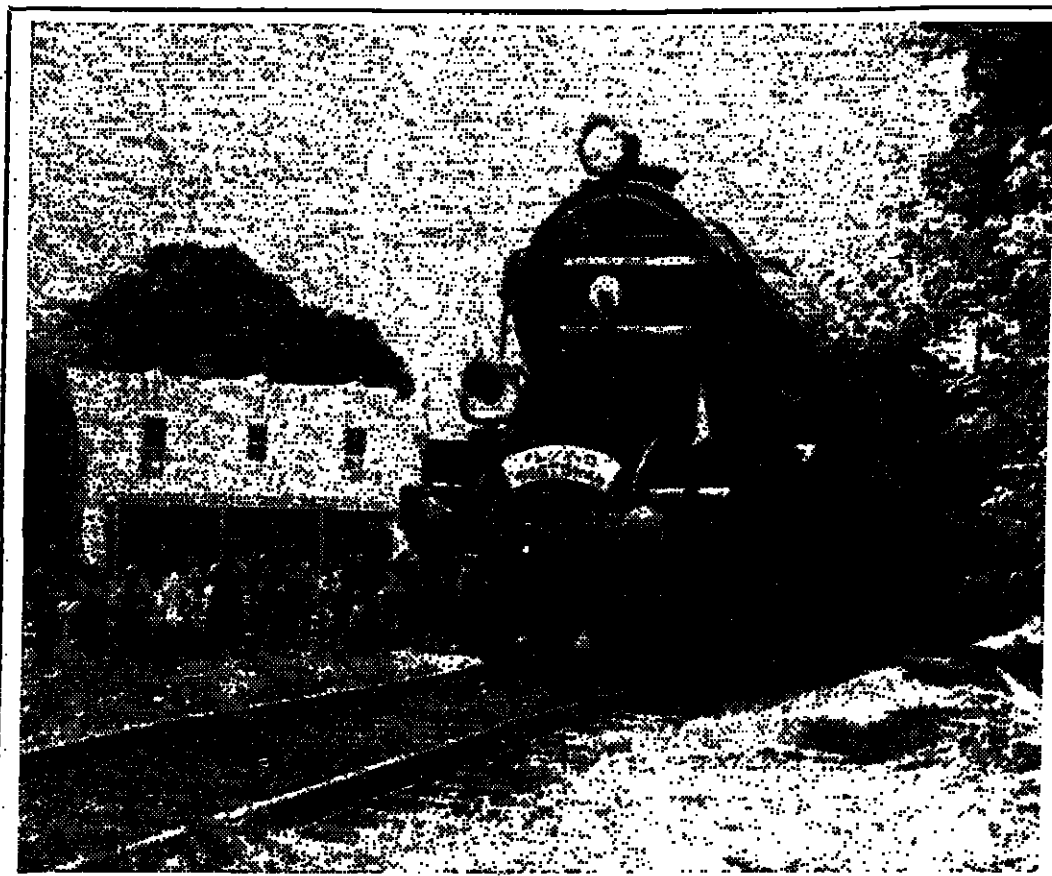
One Republican leader said the current approach is "let's clean it all up now. Otherwise the Democrats will keep playing politics with the war by keeping it on the front page for months."

If the McGovern-Hatfield amendment is defeated, as is generally expected, the contingency plan of the doves has been to fall back on a milder amendment that would provide funds only for the number of troops that would be left in the area under the administration's withdrawal plans. That amendment would be attached to the defense appropriations bill, which is not expected to reach the Senate floor until August.

Since the debate began May 13, the apparent Republican strategy has been to defer a vote on the Cooper-Church amendment until American ground forces were withdrawn from Cambodia by July 1. The rationale has been that a vote while the troops were still in Cambodia would be interpreted as a rebuke to the President's decision.

The expectation of Republican leaders is that the debate can be concluded by next Tuesday, the day before President Nixon's deadline—reaffirmed at a White House meeting with Republican congressional leaders today—for withdrawal of ground forces from Cambodia.

At this point, the amendment still appears to command majority support in the Senate, and the Republican leadership is recommitting to its passage. It was modified yesterday to reaffirm the President's constitutional power as commander in chief to take steps to protect the lives of American troops.



SALUTE TO IKE—The Flying Scotsman, Britain's famed coal-burning locomotive, stops at Denison, Texas, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's birthplace, while making a tour of Texas on the Katy Railroad. The Scotsman was pulling a railroad car used by Gen. Eisenhower when he was in England preparing the D-Day invasions.

Addressing Sheriffs' Convention

Agnew Urges U.S. Parents to Forbid Pot

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 23 (UPI)—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew said today that adults must have the courage to continue to forbid marijuana despite arguments by youths that it is "hypocritical" for a liquor-drinking society to outlaw the narcotic weed.

"We must have the courage to stand up and say to our children, 'No, pot is not the equivalent of whiskey. It is harmful and that is why we forbid it,'" Mr. Agnew said in a speech prepared for the National Sheriffs' Association convention.

He urged the sheriffs to support administration legislation to reduce the penalty for simple possession of marijuana but increase the punishment for dealing in drugs.

"Most people admit that heroin and LSD and methadone are dangerous," he said. "But a lot of people say that marijuana is different, that it is



Vice-President Agnew

no more dangerous than alcohol. And they say, in fact, that the older generation is hypocritical when it drinks whiskey but won't allow the smoking of marijuana.

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference.

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law."

But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the simple possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It might help if you give your congressman a nudge and help us dislodge it."

To Face Gov. Rockefeller

Goldberg Expected to Win Democratic Primary in N.Y.

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP).—Arthur J. Goldberg's national reputation as a mediator and diplomat made him the favorite today to win New York's Democratic party gubernatorial primary election. But his opponent, millionaire Howard Samsel, has forecast an upset victory in today's voting.

Mr. Goldberg, 61, has emphasized his background as mediator and

conciliator during his past service as U.S. secretary of labor, Supreme Court justice and United Nations ambassador.

Mr. Samsel, 50, an industrialist, took exactly the opposite tack. He contended that as the choice of the Democratic party organization, Mr. Goldberg would be vulnerable to attack by Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who is seeking a fourth term as New York State's chief executive.

This has been the main campaign issue. The campaign between the two has been vigorous but there was little evidence that the public has been aroused. Of 16 million registered New York Democrats, fewer than one-third were expected to turn out.

Mr. Goldberg has the Liberal party nomination also. Thus, he is eligible for the November election even if he loses today.

In the Democratic party senatorial primary, Theodore Sorensen, 42, was the choice of party leaders, and the initial favorite. He was once legislative assistant to President John F. Kennedy.

Opposing Mr. Sorensen are Rep. Richard Ottinger, Rep. Richard M. McCarthy, and Paul O'Dwyer, former New York City councilman.

The lower house of parliament approved by 134 to 0 a constitutional amendment which would give women voting rights at federal elections. If the proposal is also approved by the upper house in the autumn, Swiss men will be asked to endorse the bill at a national referendum early next year.

To become law it will need a majority yes vote from the electorate and from more than half the nation's 19 cantons and six half-cantons.

In 1959, Switzerland held its first national referendum on the issue, but the proposal was heavily defeated.

Marijuana Confiscated
MONROE, Mich., June 23 (AP).—Local and federal narcotics agents seized almost a ton of marijuana in a raid here. Three men were arrested.

McCormack's Ex-Aide Cites Instructions

Conspiracy Denied To Obtain Favors

NEW YORK, June 23 (WP).—A federal jury was told today that Martin Sweig was under orders from House Speaker John W. McCormack to give "red carpet treatment" to Nathan Voloshen, who subsequently pleaded guilty to influence peddling.

In his opening statement, defense attorney Paul Smith said that Mr. Sweig was simply following orders from Mr. McCormack and Eugene Kinney, whom Mr. Sweig suggested as administrative assistant to the speaker.

Mr. Sweig, 48, is on trial for perjury and allegedly conspiring with Mr. Voloshen to defraud the U.S. government while using the prestige of the speaker's office. The trial is expected to last three to six weeks and to involve as witnesses a host of high figures on Capitol Hill.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Voloshen switched his plea to a federal court to guilty on charges of perjury and conspiring to defraud.

But under judicial procedure, the prosecution is not permitted to make any reference to Mr. Voloshen's plea of guilty during the trial. Federal Judge Marvin E. Frankel informed the eight-man, four-woman jury of Mr. Voloshen's guilty plea, but otherwise the jurors are instructed to draw no inference of guilt in weighing the evidence against Mr. Voloshen's co-defendant.

Mr. Smith stressed that his client never received a dollar for himself for his assistance to the 72-year-old Mr. Voloshen, a New York lawyer and lobbyist. Mr. Voloshen allegedly conspired with Mr. Sweig to obtain favors from federal agencies for fee-paying clients and to intervene in behalf of convicted felons, including some with Mafia links, to get favored treatment in federal jails.

But Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard Ben-Veniste, in the opening prosecution statement, said in rebuttal that without Mr. Sweig's cooperation the conspiracy could not have succeeded.

The first prosecution witness was a clerk in the speaker's office, Edith Pargament, who testified that Mr. Voloshen had the run of Mr. McCormack's office for 23 years and that she had taken dictation and telephone calls for him, and received gifts from him.

Mr. McCormack said today he has been approached by the prosecution as a possible witness in the trial of his former aide. He said he would testify voluntarily.

Meanwhile, House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford said he and Democratic leader Carl Albert and House Republican whip Leslie C. Areeda have been asked to appear as character witnesses in Mr. Sweig's defense and that they had agreed to do so by deposition.

Eight Jurors Picked For Manson Trial

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (UPI).—Selection of a jury to try four members of the so-called "Manson family" for multiple murder in the Tate-La Bianca killings moved into its fourth day today with eight jurors given tentative approval.

The five men and three women yesterday had passed a preliminary test administered by Judge Charles H. Older. They were questioned in open court as to whether they could hand down a death penalty if the evidence so indicated and whether they could spend the required time on the case without "undue hardship."

U.S. Fears Transfer

UN Body Puts Off Until 1971 Decision to Expand N.Y. Home

GENEVA, June 23 (UPI).—The governing council of the United Nations development program today postponed until next January a decision on whether to advance \$10 million toward the construction of the proposed \$80 million addition to the United Nations headquarters in New York.

The surprise decision, which may cause serious complications for the financing of the project, was taken by 17 votes in favor and 12 against with six abstentions. Two members were absent.

France and the Soviet Union led the fight for postponement. They argued that if the governing council helped provide the money for the new extension now this would prejudice its final decision on whether the offices of the aid program for developing countries should be moved from the premises in Manhattan to Geneva.

According to a reliable source, the U.S. delegation takes a serious view of the postponement and may try to persuade the governing council to reverse its decision before it adjourns next week.

The delegation, it is understood, believes that a six-month delay may result in the abandonment of the project and the transfer of most non-political UN functions from Manhattan to Europe.

The all-day debate was further complicated by pointed reminders that other Western European countries were ready and willing to have the development program center installed on their territory.

Austria formally submitted the candidacy of Vienna, and hinted that it would supply generous financial aid.

Switzerland backed up its promise to welcome the development program in Geneva with the statement that buildings now being erected here for the United Nations family of agencies would provide extra office space for 650 persons, more than the development program staff now in New York.

Italy criticized the United States for not providing more money for

the proposed addition to the New York headquarters, and let it be understood that the Italian government would pay the entire cost of a building for the development program, if it moved to Rome.

Glenn A. Olds, the U.S. representative, fought for immediate authorization of the \$10 million advance, insisting that this was merely an "investment" to carry out decisions already taken by the UN General Assembly and Secretary-General U Thant.

Ultimate Decision

He argued that the advance had nothing to do with the ultimate decision on whether the development program, headed by Paul G. Hoffman, an American, should be moved out of New York.

As far as the United Nations' \$40 million share in the price of the new building is concerned, the delay until the governing council's next meeting in January is not taken too tragically. Authorized sources, however, expressed concern over the reaction to the department in the U.S. Congress, which is scheduled to make a grant of \$20 million toward the project. New York City is committed to make a further grant of \$20 million in addition to donating the site on the East River, south of the present headquarters.

HUD Ex-Chief Weaver Quits Baruch College

NEW YORK, June 23 (UPI).—Dr. Robert C. Weaver, the former secretary of housing and urban development, resigned as president of Bernard M. Baruch College last night, citing the "uncertainty and inadequacy of financing from the city and state" and the growing frustration of his job.

His surprise letter of resignation, which takes effect Sept. 1, was distributed to members of the New York City University's Board of Higher Education at its monthly meeting last night.

The 62-year-old educator, who assumed his post in January, 1969, becomes the second president of a city university unit to resign this month. Dr. Joseph P. McMurray, the president of Queens College, had resigned to head the College of New Rochelle.

San Francisco UN Fete

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (AP).—Flags of 128 nations were unfurled in downtown San Francisco yesterday to mark the start of a week-long observance of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations. Statesmen of 125 nations will attend the observance. The UN Charter was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945.

U.S. Urged to Pay Women Not to Have Children

NEW YORK, June 23 (Reuters).—An American population expert today proposed that American women between the ages of 15 and 25 be paid not to have children and also suggested that the U.S. government subsidize abortions to curb population growth.

The United States and other industrialized countries are engaged in a better-sketcher race to destroy the capacity of the earth to support human life, the expert, Paul Ehrlich, of Stanford University, said in an article in McCall's Magazine.

He calculated that about \$40 billion will have to be spent every year if civilization is to be saved. Mr. Ehrlich said couples who have more than two children are unknowingly contributing to the early death of those children.

No MIRV Reaction At SALT Parley

VIENNA, June 23 (UPI).—The strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union continued here today, apparently unaffected by the announcement last Friday that the United States had deployed its first ten MIRV—multiple independently targeted warheads—and increased its nuclear striking power.

Vladimir S. Semenov, the Soviet chief delegate, is understood to have made no allusion to the American action in today's negotiating session at the Soviet Embassy.

Today's meeting, the 17th since a Vienna phase of the SALT talks started nearly two months ago, was held in the absence of Gerald G. Smith, the chief U.S. negotiator, who is in Washington for consultation. Ambassador J. Aham Parsons, the senior State department official on the delegation, took Mr. Smith's place.

De Gaulles Leave Inn

JEN, Spain, June 23 (AP).—Charles de Gaulle and his wife left the Jansen hunting inn this Andalusian village today after staying 13 days there as part of their vacation in Spain. The year-old former French president signed in the inn's gold book "under peace and solitude in Spain." He and his wife left at 8 a.m., presumably for another national inn in Jaramilla, a village in the Caceres Province.

5 Sue to Test Constitutionality Of Law for 18-Year-Old Vote

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—A test case of the new federal voting rights law was filed today in U.S. District Court here.

Alfred Avins, a New York lawyer representing five New Yorkers, alleged the lowering of the voting age to 18, the elimination

of residence requirements and the abolition of literacy tests until 1975.

The suit said these provisions would dilute the votes of the New Yorkers and conflict with state laws which set the minimum voting age at 21.

President Nixon, in signing the bill yesterday, said he thought the 18-year-old-vote section was unconstitutional. He directed Attorney General John N. Mitchell to seek a swift court test.

However, Sen. Gordon Allott, R., Colo., said he talked with Mr. Mitchell today and Mr. Mitchell told him he has no present intention of initiating a court test.

Mr. Avins' suit said lowering the voting age to 18 is not authorized by any provision of the Constitution and therefore violates the Tenth Amendment, which reserves to the states all powers not specifically given the federal government.

Under the law a constitutional test case can be brought only in the district court here. The five New Yorkers who sued are Frederick J. Christopher Jr., Benton Cole, Salvatore Lo Dion, George C. Smith and Raymond J. Meredith.

Rubin Jailed 30 Days For '67 Pentagon Rally

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Jerry Rubin was taken in handcuffs to the Alexandria, Va., city jail yesterday to serve a 30-day sentence for disorderly conduct during a 1967 anti-war demonstration at the Pentagon.

Rubin, 33, who was project coordinator for the Vietnam Mobilization Committee that staged the Pentagon rally, was one of almost 700 persons arrested during the demonstration on Oct. 21, 1967. U.S. Attorney Brian P. Gettings said his case was the last to be finally disposed of. Another Norman Mailer last month served the final three days of a five-day term in the Alexandria jail.

Draft Dodgers Welcomed

LONDON, Ontario, June 23 (Reuters).—The Anglican diocese of Huron yesterday passed a resolution encouraging Anglicans to open their doors to draft dodgers from the United States.

California Bill Gains; Would Put Limits on Busing

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 23 (UPI).—The California Assembly yesterday passed a bill prohibiting schools from busing children for racial integration or any other purpose without their parents' consent.

Opponents called it a "bigoted, damnable bill."

The assembly approved the measure, 46-16, and sent it to the state senate. It makes no reference to race specifically, but strictly forbids a school district to transport a student "for any purpose or for any reason" without the written permission of his parent or guardian.

Originally, it banned busing as a means for achieving racial integration. That language was removed on grounds it might be unconstitutional.

Assemblyman John Wakefield, the major sponsor, said all the measure does is instruct educators that "when you move that black child you have to get permission."

500 Rare Birds Stolen in Palermo

PALERMO, Sicily, June 23 (Reuters).—Thieves broke into a zoo here last night and stole about 500 birds, police said.

The haul included 334 rare pigeons, 22 Australian turtle doves, 15 Chinese dwarf waterhens, six Japanese ducks and many other species.

The birds came from the collection of Salvatore Lauricella, who had lent them to the zoo.

Rio Celebrates Victory, 8 Die

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 23 (UPI).—Rio de Janeiro police said today that "around eight" persons were killed in celebrations of Brazil's victory in the World Cup of soccer.

Health officials reported at least nine other persons died of heart attacks during the final game Sunday, when Brazil defeated Italy 4-1.

Authoritative sources described as "absurd" reports that the death toll had reached 44.

American Students in Paris Meet Europe Today!

Lecture: "How the Common Market Is Changing Europe," by Prof. P. Achard of the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris. Followed by discussion with Parisian students. 10:00 a.m. Thursday, June 25. AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDENTS AND ARTISTS 261, Boulevard Raspail, Paris-16 (Métro Raspail).

In the Way Home, See Scandinavia

When relax by ship from Copenhagen or Oslo to N.Y.

Scandinavia! If it's not ready on your itinerary, by all means arrange your homeward reservations. You don't miss it. Wonderful, wonderful Copenhagen, Europe's swinging capital, or fjord-rimmed Oslo is perfect departure point for a delightful voyage back to New York. The outstanding our big beautiful cruise ship *Bergensfjord* is a whole extra station—a restful chance to unwind while pretty stewardesses and gallant crew members put you in Norwegian Style, comfortable air-conditioned staterooms, first or tourist class, with private facilities. International cuisine, social activities, restful meals. See us aboard!

Norwegian America Line
Jernbanetorget, Oslo, Norway

GENERAL AGENTS
MORRIS E. M. Mundy & Co., Ltd.
87 Jernbanetorget, Oslo, Norway

NEW YORK Bureau des Voyages Norvège, Rue Scribe 4
OSLO Bureau des Voyages Norvège, Rue Scribe 47

You will enjoy shopping
AT HELENE DALE'S
7, rue Scribe - PARIS IXe
For Perfumes & Gifts at Export Prices

There is only one...

JOY DE JEAN PATOU PARIS

The Costliest Perfume in the World

JEAN PATOU
PARIS

Railroads in Crisis

A Hollywood studio, with all the glamorous appurtenances that once sketched rich illusions on the screen, is sold—victim to technological unemployment, or at least to that revision of techniques imposed on the dream-makers by television. There is great nostalgia, as sets, costumes and properties, associated with the glittering names of film-land, are dispersed. And then a great railroad—the greatest in the country—goes bankrupt, for much the same reasons. Again there is nostalgia, but this time it is sharper, and the nation cannot merely sigh and turn to other things.

The railroads were romantic, as Kipling, among others, pointed out. The sound of whistles coming to lonely places on the prairie; engines puffing on long grades through the Rockies; gleaming crack trains, decked out with silver and fine linen, rushing from metropolis to splendid "depots" by the shore—all of these things were major parts of life, just a little while ago. But they were, so to speak, the icing on the cake; not, as in the films in their heyday, the thing itself.

The railroads, more than any technological element, made America. The thrust of the iron horse across the continent was authentic drama because it joined disparate peoples in far-distant places: because it carried wheat and steel and cattle to market, and homesteaders to new lands. Armies journeyed behind wood-burning locomotives in the Civil War, and were sped by coal to the ports in 1898 and 1917; by diesels in 1941. The rail network was reality—and it still must be.

The highway and the flyway have transformed transportation around the world. In the United States, the transformation has been greater than anywhere else, but from a mixture of ideology, business practice and sheer neglect less has been done to meet the clearly foreseen crisis there than elsewhere. Mergers were promoted among the railroads, patchwork attempts to meet commuter problems were launched by state and local governments. That this was not enough, the crash of the great Penn-Central makes plain. For American transportation, this is the moment of truth, and it must not be obscured by squabbling over the faults of management, the indecisions of government.

The railroads are a necessity. Truck, private car, bus and plane are pushing the limits beyond which traffic congestion, noise and air pollution become unbearable. Every city is struggling with mass transit and commuter problems—for which cars on rails alone offer real solutions. Canals are grass-grown anachronisms, for the most part, and coastal shipping, for passengers at least, has almost vanished. The freight carriage by railroad is still a stark necessity.

The railroads survived the shifts from wood fuel to coal, from coal to oil and electricity. They must, somehow, be fitted into the new pattern of transportation. They were built with extensive government and local help, and that should be forthcoming to keep them alive and flourishing—not flourishing perhaps, in terms of private profit, but for public service.

An Alternative to Presidential Runoffs

As the Senate approaches a vote on the proposed constitutional amendment for direct election of the President, all of the lesser reforms designed to abolish the Electoral College appear to have been discarded. The votes in the Senate Judiciary Committee two months ago clearly indicated, as did the previous action of the House, that only the direct-election plan has a chance of enactment. But the Bayh resolution adopted by the committee is still open to amendment, and efforts to improve it will continue on the floor.

The most interesting proposal of this sort to come to our attention is sponsored by Sens. Griffin and Tydings. It is designed, as were some of the amendments considered by the Judiciary Committee, as a substitute for the runoff election contemplated by the Bayh resolution in case no candidate for President should receive at least 40 percent of the popular vote. The two senators fear, as do many others, that resort to a runoff would encourage splinter parties and political bargaining. They have tried to give additional underpinning to the two-party system and to remove all incentive for the two front-runners in a multiple-candidate contest to bargain with third or fourth parties.

The Griffin-Tydings mechanism would come into operation only if no candidate should win 40 percent of the vote. In that event, it would declare the front-runner elected if he "received the greatest number of the votes cast in each of several states which in combination are entitled to a number of senators and representatives in the Congress constituting a majority of the whole number of members of both houses of the Congress." This is a technical way of saying that a candidate would win if he had a majority of electoral votes even if he did not have 40 percent of the popular vote. In effect, it is a bow to Abraham Lincoln, as he is the only person who has won the presidency in the past with less than

40 percent of the popular vote. Lincoln had 39.9 percent.

If no candidate could qualify under either of these tests, the Griffin-Tydings formula would have the President elected by a joint session of Congress, with each member casting one vote. A special session of the new Congress elected in November would meet on the first Monday in December and make the choice from the two top candidates. No minority-party candidate would still be in the running at this point—a provision deliberately intended to discourage third parties and to eliminate bargaining for the presidency.

This contingency election plan is designed to discourage its own use. If it had been in the Constitution from the beginning, no presidential election in our entire history would have been decided by Congress. While electoral votes might still be used to determine the winner in rare cases, the unfaithful-elect problem would be eliminated and electoral votes could not be used to put the popular-vote loser in the White House. Congress might, in one of those rare instances in which the choice would fall to it, elect the second man in the popular-vote contest, but sponsors of this proposal feel that, with the country so divided, it would be better for the minority President to start his term with a working majority in Congress.

The fate of this proposal will depend upon whether a majority in the Senate is worried about the uncertainties of possible runoff elections. If a majority is so worried, it is good to have at hand a reasonable alternative. But the differences between Sens. Griffin and Tydings on the one hand and the Judiciary Committee on the other should not be allowed to imperil the enactment of the direct-election amendment. The American people have indicated in many ways that they want to elect their Presidents by their own direct votes, and we think the Senate and then the state legislatures should lose no time in giving them that right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

New Face of Europe

Thirteen months after Gen. de Gaulle's departure, the Big Three of the Old Continent display a new political face, reflection of a government style different from that of their predecessors, and which gives European problems renewed interest. In Brussels, people rejoice at the idea of seeing on the family picture a smiling Heath rather than the contorted Wilson who was awaited, since the rallying of the Labor leader to European construction appeared filled with ulterior motives. This does not mean that the negotiations will necessarily go smoothly. But it is probable that Mr. Heath will take a few initiatives of a nature not to let the slightest doubt remain as far as his intentions are concerned.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

EEC circles rejoice at the prospect of find-

ing again as their partner [Edward Heath] this affable, smiling man, little inclined to the bluntness to which Mr. Wilson resorted in some fields. As far as future Franco-British relations are concerned, they can only improve.

It is in the field of general political consultations that relations between the two countries will develop, especially if the Heath cabinet, contrary to that of Mr. Wilson, really gives the impression of preferring "Europe to the open sea." If Britain espouses the major options of the Six and if the idea of the "Trojan horse" becomes a bogeyman only for outdated nationalists, relations with Paris will become a determining factor for Europe. Everything compels the two old powers to jointly fructify their common heritage, to exchange their experiences. Five years from now, it will be too late.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

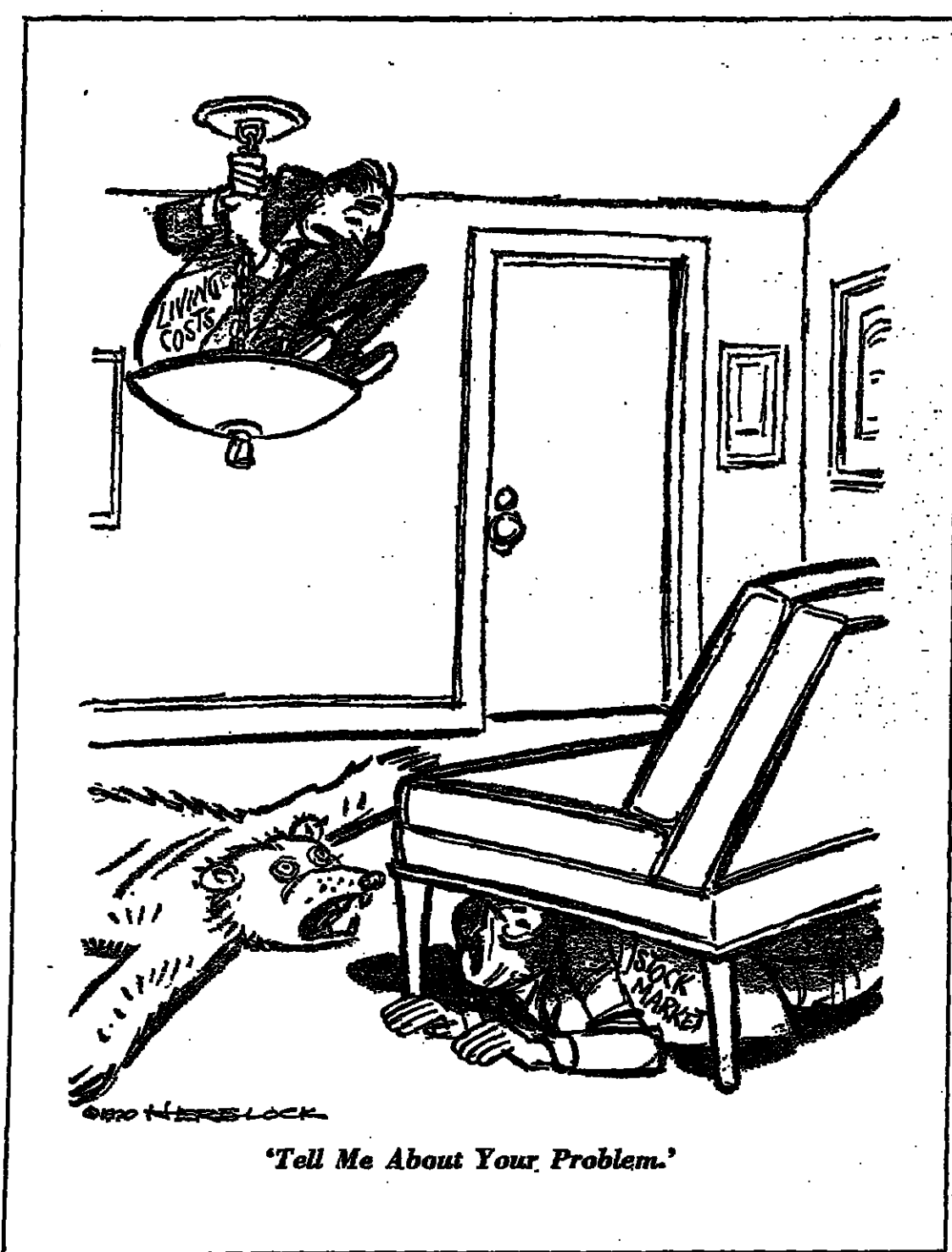
Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1895

NEW YORK—London continues to sell America securities and exchange remains near the gold-exporting levels but the bond syndicate continues its supplies of bills. The conservative statement made by J.P. Morgan on Friday disappointed the professional speculators, who apparently imagined that when he returned from Europe he would produce new financial deals as a conjurer pulls rabbits out of his hat.

June 24, 1920

PARIS—France has devised for the celebration of Independence Day a manifestation that touches every heart. Twenty thousand French children who lost their fathers in the war, each supported wholly or in part by the American organization known as "The Fatherless Children of France," will parade before the Washington Monument in Paris in the presence of Mr. Hugh Campbell Wallace, the American Ambassador.



'Tell Me About Your Problem.'

What Happened to Stalin

By C. L. Sulzberger

GORI, U.S.S.R.—This Georgian town of 45,000 is the only place in the Soviet Union that still boasts a Stalin Avenue leading past a Stalin Museum into a Stalin Square dominated by a bronze statue of Stalin.

The reason for this particularity is obvious: Gori was Stalin's birthplace. Its citizens still consider him the local boy who made good and became czar of all the Russians. Gori is in a broad, high valley between distant peaks and one would imagine its environment would produce a sunnier character than the future, suspicious Stalin, a possibility even hinted at by one picture of him as a chirping choirboy in the theological seminary. But life marked him early with its hardness.

The tiny cottage where he was born (now enclosed by marble) included one small rented room in which Stalin lived with his impoverished parents. Much of the museum depicts his conspiratorial adventures, starting as a teacher and observatory employee in Tbilisi who secretly spread Marxism.

Letters to Svetlana

Among the dozens of photographs there are few of his family and none of Svetlana, who now lives in America, although some affectionate letters from father to daughter are reproduced.

Gori has largely escaped the effects of Khrushchev's de-Stalinization program but even the proud Stalin Museum indicates what ultimate historical role is being prepared for its leading citizen—one among Lenin's prominent collaborators who became a great national leader in World War II.

At the head of the museum stairs is a large Stalin statue with this quotation: "I am just a pupil of Lenin and my aim is to be his worthy pupil." There are testimonials from various Soviet marshals and pictures of wartime Big Three conferences. But no cities any longer bear Stalin's name, although lesser personalities are so honored.

Stalin has been ousted from Valhalla but he is no more the unpunished Khrushchev wanted to make him. His body was removed from Lenin's tomb in 1961 and now lies just behind it in a row of eight graves. All but those of Stalin and Voroshilov (who died last year) are marked with bronze busts. This week Stalin is getting his at last.

The New Image

A new movie depicts Stalin as a courtly, gentle-speaking, wise but firm wartime leader, a sort of pipe-smoking Robert E. Lee. This image is being cultivated. For the rest, his dictatorship and brutality are still condemned and monuments are even being built to some of his prominent purge victims. In immensely long speeches honoring the revolution's 50th and Lenin's 100th anniversaries, party chief Leonid Brezhnev managed not even to mention Stalin's name.

Even though there is a somewhat tougher attitude toward intellectuals, there is no hint of re-Stalinization today. Probably the number of political dissidents under detention is in the hundreds and right-wing oppositionists like those around V. M. Molotov have jobs or comfortable retirement.

The country is now run by a kind of controlled conservatism (Communist style) rather than repressive reaction. There are few arbitrary arrests and no police midnight knocks on the door. The

regression from Khrushchev is relatively slight. While there is intellectual dissidence and underground semidissent literature, this couldn't happen under neo-Stalinism. A tough dictator would obliterate the movement overnight.

'Board Chairman' Brezhnev, a colorless man, serves as a kind of board chairman in the Presidium and is not entirely alone at the top. Major decisions appear to be endorsed by a majority of the leadership but once decision is reached it is Brezhnev's responsibility as party secretary-general to announce it. It has apparently been decided to improve his public image by giving him major speaking assignments. The army seems to have no major political role. All top mar-

shals are on the Central Committee but they wouldn't even have become colonels without party backing. The party won't tolerate anyone speaking with a voice other than its own. Marshal Georgi Zhukov committed political suicide when he spoke out on behalf of the army for Khrushchev against Molotov. In a few months he was out.

Warren G. Brezhnev is trying to restore some kind of Soviet "normalcy" and revive a national self-confidence swayed slyly under Stalin and made giddy by Khrushchev. Important as it is, one must not overemphasize existing intellectual dissidence, a permanent phase of Russian psychology. Its mere existence indicates some change in the character of Soviet society.

He is a true patriot—he puts England's future and that of her people first. He saw the danger of allowing unlimited numbers of colored immigrants into already overpopulated areas and, thanks to his warnings, it is now official policy of all political parties to keep immigration to a minimum.

We are all grateful that he did not choose the easier, silent path followed for so long by other politicians here.

The most heartening aspect of the British general election has been the overwhelming individual triumph of Enoch Powell in his record majority return to Parliament by his own constituency, for Powell's victory has been that of an honest man with the courage to voice his convictions. Mr. Powell happens to believe that his native country is being and will increasingly be polluted by the inundation of culturally remote immigrants from all of the rotting and decaying regions of the Commonwealth. Whether right or wrong, this is a viewpoint, and a man should be allowed to hold it and air it.

But Mr. Powell has been allowed no such privilege. He has been damned and reviled by virtually every newspaper. In Britain, his own party has attempted to gag him, and he has been depicted as a wicked and solitary crank whose stock in trade is hate and cruelty.

Mr. Powell's surprising majority has come about because, and not in spite of, his views, proving that not just many but perhaps most Britons oppose permitting Britain to become a multicultural place of equal in the footsteps of the United States. But until now this view has been shamed and squashed by the prissy antisemitic liberal postulate in favor of the mongrelization of Great Britain. Mr. Powell, through his manliness in truthfully speaking his mind, has brought the immigration question out into the open where, for the first time, it can be intelligently debated and, perhaps, solved.

G. CLAY OTTO, Roquebrune, France.

A Schizophrenic Policy?

Nixon's 'Just Peace'

By Townsend Hoopes and Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's televised speech of June 3 has now made clear the aim of his Vietnam policy. It is not to effect a total withdrawal of U.S. forces in the next 12 to 18 months or even in the foreseeable future; nor does it involve a willingness to accept the consequences of the free play of political forces in Indochina.

Nixon's Vietnam policy involves three basic elements:

● Endeavoring to reduce U.S. forces to that level which, in his judgment, will be politically acceptable to American public opinion.

● Striving to strengthen the South Vietnamese Army to a point where, in collaboration with remaining U.S. forces, a strong and unassailable military posture can be permanently assured.

● Hoping to force Hanoi to recognize the enduring nature of that posture, thereby inducing Hanoi to negotiate a settlement in Paris on present U.S. terms.

General Secretary Brezhnev's ambiguity, that is now the clear shape and purpose of the Nixon policy. It is confirmed by the surfacing of U.S.-subsidized Thai "volunteers" for Cambodia and by the lack of U.S. resistance to indications that South Vietnam will continue its Cambodian operations indefinitely.

It has been supposed that of the three major considerations said to have produced the April 30 decision, what counted for most was the concern that continued American troop withdrawals depended on "cleaning out the sanctuaries." Even in that context, the Cambodian border crossings were presumptive strikes designed not to meet an immediate threat, but to reduce enemy capabilities in the area for four to six months, thereby buying time for the "further strengthening" of the South Vietnamese Army. The President on June 3 made this view his own official explanation for the decision to strike Cambodia.

Chief Concern

However, this explanation looks like an after-the-fact rationalization. For Nixon is still clinging with "International Communism" in Southeast Asia, and his chief concern on April 30 was that Cambodia might go Communist.

One would have supposed that a President who had publicly eschewed the prospect of military victory and who was conducting a strategic withdrawal had long since made the judgment that the particular solution of petty non-governments in Southeast Asia did not affect the serious interests of the United States. A statesman who had, in fact, decided that a genuine U.S. extrication from the area was necessary would go out of his way to avoid a clear-cut Communist-anti-Communist polarization.

Nixon's quite opposite concerns and actions tell us something very important. Nixon has always insisted that Vietnamization will lead to "a just peace" and an end to the war. On June 3, he said categorically: "I have pledged to end this war. I shall keep that pledge." These have been puzzling assertions, since all signs indicate that even complete Vietnamization (i.e., a transfer of the entire military burden to South Vietnamese forces) could produce nothing better than interminable war.

The speech of June 3 made these assertions a good deal less puzzling. What Nixon means by a "just peace" is Hanoi's recognition of a permanent position of U.S.-South Vietnamese military strength in South Vietnam. Since even the White House has in various ways revealed that it has no illusions about South Vietnam's ability to go it alone, it is a fair inference from a series of official statements that a "just peace" will require the indefinite retention of some 200,000 U.S. forces, as well as indefinite support for the Thieu regime.

Aims Kept Vague

How Nixon plans to make these requirements politically palatable at home is not yet clear. Until recently, he had kept both his aims and his assumptions actually vague, but now the fig leaf has fallen away.

The difficulty with this vision of the future is, of course, that it is a gossamer dream on at least two counts: (1) On all the evidence, the American people are not

prepared to sustain a stable military commitment in Vietnam for an indefinite period; (2) There is absolutely nothing in the history of the Vietnam war (or in the present or prospective power balance there) to indicate that Hanoi will come to terms with the Thieu regime. If Nixon and his advisers really believe they can force a settlement in Paris on present U.S. terms, then they remain deluded about the most fundamental political-military realities in Vietnam; they also fail to grasp how narrow are the margins of domestic tolerance for their conduct of the old war, not to mention the new and wider war they have now arranged.

Negotiations in Paris have failed chiefly because America's political aims exceed the bargaining power Hanoi is not prepared to accept arrangements for elections worked out under the auspices of the Thieu government and in which the winner would take all; and the U.S.-South Vietnamese military position, even at the point of its maximum strength, was not sufficient to compel Hanoi to bargain on Washington's terms. The departure of 110,000 U.S. troops and the promised withdrawal of another 150,000 hardly strengthens America's military position.

Old Hatreds

Thus strapped to a negotiation position that cannot succeed, Nixon is thrown back upon Vietnamization. But what is the uncertain quality of the South Vietnamese Army and to the President's unstated (but now undisguised) insistence that America's proxy regime must be permanently secured, the process of American withdrawal is necessarily slow and ambiguous. Its conditional nature—the unspoken determination to hang in there until we have ended the war in a "just peace"—precludes a negotiated settlement, and also works against a tacit understanding with the other side with regard to lowering the level of violence.

In this murky situation, the war is considerably enlarged and with it American responsibility for the Cambodian government. The setting in motion of impermanent new political forces (in Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Bangkok, Saigon, Hanoi, etc.) has been a "just peace" indicates that the struggle in Cambodia will be protracted, will probably spread, will reopen old tribal hatreds, and will continue to involve America in situations which the American presence can aggravate, but can do nothing to resolve. Meanwhile, American troop withdrawals continue, impelled by domestic pressures. As they do, the truth is borne in upon the government that the gradual and un negotiated character of the reductions cannot, below certain levels, assure the safety of the remaining forces.

President Nixon, in other words, is conducting a policy which offers little or no chance of ending the war and which is, in fact, designed to keep sizable U.S. forces in Vietnam for an indefinite period. It is a policy of military attrition by different means—i.e., a shift to greater, but not total, reliance on the South Vietnamese Army. Its aim is to ensure the survival of clear-cut anti-Communist government in South Vietnam, and perhaps also in Cambodia and Laos as well.

Townsend Hoopes and Paul C. Warnke, former senior assistant secretaries of defense for international security affairs in the Johnson administration, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairman: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
General Manager: André Bég
George W. Stein, Managing Editor; Ray Ziegler, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21, Rue de la Paix, Paris, France. Cable: Herald, Paris. Telex: 320-92-00.

Subscription	1 year	2 years	3 years	Subscription	1 year	2 years	3 years
Algeria (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Luxembourg (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Austria (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	Morocco (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Belgium (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	Netherlands (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Ceylon (air)	25.00	50.00	75.00	Norway (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Denmark (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Pakistan (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
France (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Peru (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Germany (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Romania (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Greece (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	South Africa (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
India (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Spain (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Iran (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Sweden (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Israel (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Switzerland (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Italy (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Taiwan (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Japan (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Thailand (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Lebanon (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Trinidad (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
Lithuania (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00	Tunisia (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
				U.S.A. (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00
				Other European (air)	15.00	30.00	45.00

New subscribers are entitled to an introductory discount of 25% on the above prices for periods not longer than 3 months.

Dudman-II: Cambodians Terrorized in Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

and of their unified struggle that will continue until all Americans are driven out and all of Indochina is free and independent." They represented Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed ruler of Cambodia, as a key figure in this partnership.

We noticed that when our guards passed a pagoda they unobtrusively removed their hats. It was a gesture of respect for local religious beliefs—all the more marked because, as we learned later, they were atheists.

Tough Sessions

In the first few days of our capture we had three tough sessions of up to two hours each with harsh investigators from a higher headquarters. They accused us of being CIA spies. They said the first announcement of our capture described us as American personnel, not as journalists.

Fortunately, neither Beth nor I was wearing military-style clothing. All three of us customarily avoided such attire to be sure we were not mistaken for military personnel. I was wearing a white shirt and white French slacks. I was about as far from a military uniform as it was possible to get.

The interrogation sessions were frightening. Questions were asked at us and the train was intense, especially for Mike. Speaking Vietnamese, he was the brunt and translated into English for Beth and me. I had to manage his back for 15 minutes to help him relax.

One of our questioners was a lean-faced soldier whom I judged to be a North Vietnamese. He was in uniform and carried an official-looking khaki pouch. He ordered us to write statements giving details leading up to our capture—whether we had been reported to the CIA or knew anyone connected with the agency, the dates on which we had visited Paris, Vietnamese, Laos and Saigon and a summary of all stories we had written, as well as a list of personal references in those cities and elsewhere, and "informational journalists" whom we knew personally.

Later he said our reports were not neat enough nor complete enough. He thought they contained errors and told us to rewrite them. Mike was convinced that it was the old Chinese technique of asking a prisoner to rewrite a statement time after time as a form of torture or punishment, wear him down and catch discrepancies.

The second statement, however, proved to be the last, except for a later addendum when they wanted us to state that everything we had written was true.

Another interrogator—a fifty-year-old, French-speaking man whom I took to be Vietnamese—told Beth and me, "We notice you have very peculiar cameras. They are not like press cameras." One of the most unpleasant errors we encountered, he always spoke with his hand held over his mouth, covering his teeth.

Status Eases

But the interrogations ended, and our relations with our captors began to ease a few days after we were captured. I used a change when the guerrillas beside me in the land over, before getting out to the way one night, slipped off his pistol and cartridge and laid them in my lap. Then Beth, Mike and I were alone in the back of the car with half a dozen Chinese and American repeating rifles, machine guns and machine guns.

It never occurred to us to take a break. The guards would have shot us if we had tried. And if we had escaped them, we still would have been caught in a strange country among a totally hostile population without even the protection of our team of guerrillas.

Gradually we came to think of the five guerrillas who had been in tow as escorts rather than guards. Before we were released, they were describing us as "not prisoners of war but travelers who lost their way." Our life began to have its pleasures. Sometimes our meals a day, mainly of rice, were augmented with a snack of sweetened condensed milk, or glass of tea with three heaping spoons of coarse sugar. We had had pastry similar to Boston crullers. Once we had a fresh pineapple. On May 19, the guerrillas gave us one of the loaves of sweetened, popped rice that were a special treat in their celebration of Ho Chi Minh's birthday. It was something like candied popcorn.

At the big house where we had been staying, Friday, May 22, was a day of rest and preparations, but Saturday began a day of action that was the longest and hardest yet.

We had driven much of Thursday night. On Friday morning everyone seemed to be getting ready for something. One of the soldiers was using

a needle and thread to repair his shirt. A nurse was filling her little kerosene lamp.

Three other young South Vietnamese nurses, looking calm and gentle in their fitted blue blouses and black satin pajama pants, sat in the center of the slatted bamboo floor combing their long, black hair, inserting silver clips and braiding it. Later we saw the nurses, whom I judged to be from the National Liberation Front, march off in the dusk across the rice paddies, packs on their backs and rifles on their shoulders.

A thin-faced Vietnamese soldier—this was Anh Ba—ported a big gecko, a kind of lizard, twirling upside down on one of the rafters looking for insects. With a bamboo spear he poked at it until he pried loose its suction feet and it dropped to the floor. Grabbing it by the back of the head, to keep clear of the jaws, he took it to the kitchen for an addition to the evening soup.

At three o'clock Saturday morning Anh Tu ("Number Four Brother") woke us with a touch and said, "Get ready to go." Presently he brought a snack of rice gruel and salted peanuts and said to eat quickly. Moments later we slipped out of the house and climbed into the Land Rover among packs, repeating rifles and a small wicker basket of chirping chicks.

After driving several hours we arrived at another village at dawn and were hustled into a house. We had a big breakfast and had just lain down together on the floor when suddenly we were told to get ready to go quickly. We ran barefoot down a back ladder, carried my shoes, the laces tied together and slung through the straps of my flight bag.

All Running

Soldiers and townspeople were running too. One soldier carried a dog. Another, a live chicken. A woman with a baby ran with us. They stared in amazement when, upon hearing someone puffing alongside them, they looked around and saw it was an American.

We ran a mile across rice paddies, some of them nearly a foot deep in water. Helicopters came into sight only 10 minutes after we reached the brush country. The soldiers who had been fleeing with us went in another direction and we and our escorts ran on through the brush for another half-mile or so. Then we three correspondents were separated.

I went with a guerrilla we called "Twit," because of his slight facial tic. He ordered me into a small burrow in a thicket where it looked as if a small tree had been felled under a larger one, to make even thicker cover.

"Be nam hai," said Twit. That means B-52 in Vietnamese. I thought I could hear the big bombers overhead. After we had settled in, Twit opened his pack and pulled out some cotton. He gave me two wads and motioned for me to put them in my ears. He signaled for me to close my eyes and push my face down into the dirt. I didn't know for sure whether this was in the event of a bombing attack or whether he was going to shoot me.

But, sensing my fear, he pointed to his unmapped pistol holster and indicated that it was not for me but for the plane. Then he gave me six lumps of sugar in a scrap of paper.

I was on an ant hill and only a few feet from a swarm of bees. For several hours we could hear smaller bombs striking within four or five miles of us, but the huge B-52 bombs never fell.

Helicopters flew very close to us. At one point we heard a tank column approach within a couple of kilometers. But the sound soon receded. A little later Twit and I joined Beth and Mike and their guards. At sunset, when the raid was over and a village brought word it was safe, we went back across the rice paddies and brushland.

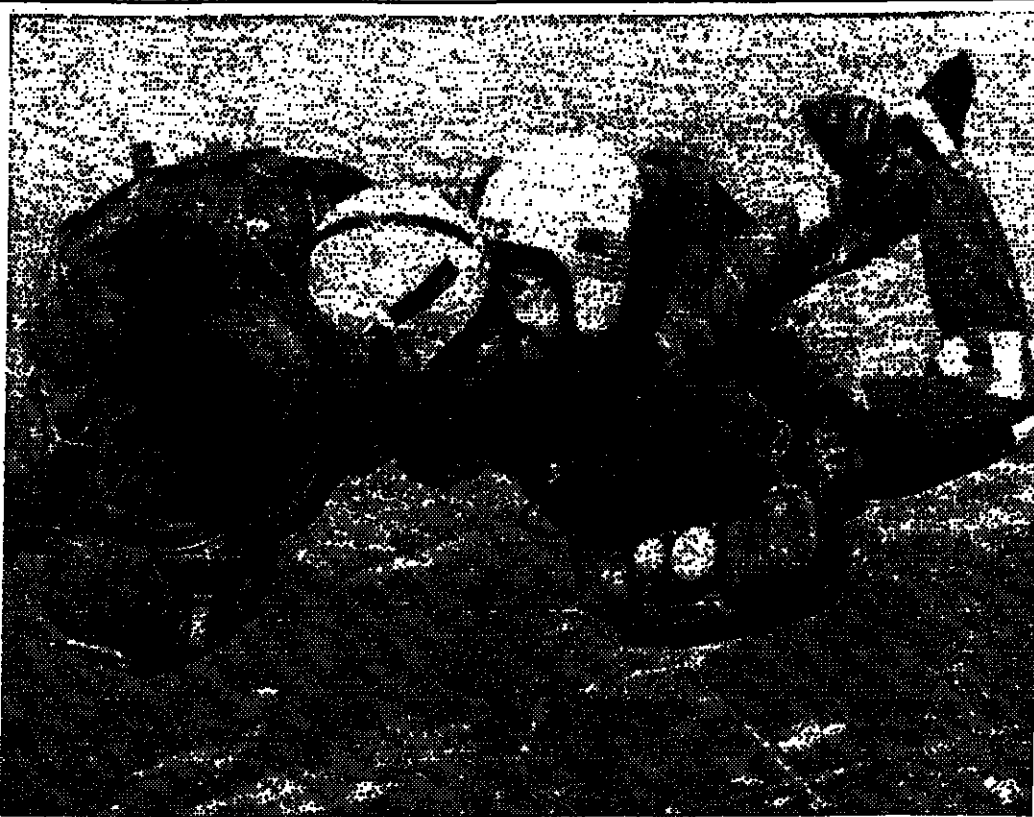
What Happened

A few days later, Anh Hai and Anh Ba told us what had happened that day. They said that 110 tanks and 3,000 men—apparently Americans and South Vietnamese—had taken part in a drive that came within two miles of the burrow in which we had hidden during the attack. "But the tanks stayed on the road," they said.

The night of the bombing raid we had dinner with our captors for the first time. Previously, we had eaten separately, usually after them. This night we all joined the family of the house. There was lots of rice with many side dishes—fish, pastes, peanut paste and chicken soup. Then we passed the rice wine around, each drinking from the same glass.

It was a pleasant dinner but a fast one. It wasn't a safe place. Anh Ba said, "Eat fast. We must go."

NEXT: Two weeks at a base camp—we teach the guerrillas to play chess and they risk their lives to save ours when a helicopter attacks.



IT CAN'T GO ON LIKE THIS—Although appearances are against them, Mrs. Ann Curtus, of New York, and Gerd Welckbecker, of West Germany, are not exchanging a kiss in the ultimate of extra-marital meetings. It's just good, clean fun for these parants, enjoying the exhilaration of a free fall during the National Parachute Championships, in Plattsburgh, N.Y., where the Germans are guests of the U.S. team.

Kunstler Charged in Beating Of Right-Wing Demonstrator

TORONTO, June 23 (WP).—Police here are holding a warrant charging "Chicago Seven" attorney William Kunstler with assault causing bodily harm after a right-wing demonstrator was beaten unconscious at a rally here last night.

The warrant was issued after the demonstrator swore out a complaint before a crown attorney, equivalent to a district attorney. Police said Mr. Kunstler had returned to the United States and they do not intend to seek extradition. They said Mr. Kunstler will be arrested if he returns to Canada.

The demonstrator was Paul Fromm, 31, chairman of the University of Toronto chapter of the right-wing Edmund Burke Society.

Mr. Fromm was one of a group that heckled Mr. Kunstler as he started to speak last night to the rally, sponsored by a coalition of left-wing groups.

Mr. Kunstler invited Mr. Fromm to speak himself, and as Mr. Fromm approached the lectern, he spilled a glass of water, accidentally or deliberately, over Mr. Kunstler's trousers.

Mr. Kunstler then poured a pitcher of water over Mr. Fromm's head, and the two men started fighting. Leftists on the stage tried to break them up, but Mr. Fromm's supporters took their action as an attack on Mr. Fromm, and stormed the stage.

By the time they got to Mr. Fromm, he was unconscious and bleeding from the mouth. He was dragged from the stage, carried out an exit, and taken to Toronto General Hospital, where he regained consciousness, was X-rayed and released.

Meanwhile, the two factions had continued the fight on the stage after a U.S. consulate demonstration protesting the Kent State slayings.



William Kunstler

About ten minutes later, the Burkers tried to storm the stage again, but were pushed back and taken out of the building by the sponsors of the rally, the May 4 Movement, after the date of the slaying of four students at Kent State University, Ohio.

When Mr. Kunstler finally got to speak, he said the Chicago Seven trial was a trial of the freedom of speech, and commented: "This is the first time I've literally had to fight for it."

Mr. Kunstler, 51, is appealing a sentence of four years and 13 days for contempt of court during the trial of the Chicago Seven, who were charged after demonstrations at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Proceeds of last night's rally were divided between the Law Center for Constitutional Rights, New York City, and a defense fund for 90 people arrested here after a U.S. consulate demonstration protesting the Kent State slayings.

Canadians 1, U.S. 0000 In Road Event

POINT ROBERTS, Wash., June 23 (AP).—An irate Canadian driving a bulldozer plowed up a road here yesterday, bashed in the side of a police car, then barged across the Canadian border under a fusillade of police bullets.

The police said Raymond Astells, 40, upset by an American contractors' refusal to pay a bill for surfacing a road, started gouging huge holes in the road with his machine.

When a policeman parked his car in front of it Mr. Astells smashed that, too. As more police arrived he drove across the border and streaked past surprised customs officers in British Columbia. Canadian police questioned and released him. They said they doubted whether he could be extradited to the United States.

3,000 EEC Employees Strike to Protest Heat

BRUSSELS, June 23 (Reuters).—Some 2,000 employees at the Common Market's new headquarters here staged a three-hour strike today in protest against the sweltering conditions inside the building.

The strike was a call for action to improve the air conditioning in the 14-story building. Alleged defects in the cooling system have triggered strikes by ushers and press spokesmen since the building opened last autumn.

Frank Wilson Dies; Headed Secret Service

Fought Counterfeiters And Defeated Capone

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Frank J. Wilson, 83, former chief of the Secret Service and the man credited with causing the downfall of mobster Al Capone and finding the kidnapper and slayer of Charles Lindbergh's baby, died yesterday at Georgetown University Hospital.

As chief of the Secret Service from 1936 to 1947, Mr. Wilson cracked down on counterfeiting, reducing losses of from \$1 million to \$1.5 million a year to about \$50,000 a year.

Mr. Wilson was born in Buffalo, N.Y., the son of a policeman. He enlisted in the Army in 1917 but was discharged after a month because of poor eyesight.

He was the man portrayed but not named in the 1949 movie "The Undercover Agent," which starred Glenn Ford as Mr. Wilson and Nina Foch as his wife, Judith.

'Special Agent'

In his book "Special Agent," co-authored with Beth Day and published in 1965, he told of his quarter of a century with the Treasury Department, first as a special agent and later as Secret Service chief.

In the book, he related how the Secret Service, which has the special job of guarding the President and foreign dignitaries, tracked three men who threatened Franklin D. Roosevelt. He also recalled the attempted assassination of Harry S. Truman by Puerto Rican political fanatics.

He saw "political show" of the type that provided "maximum fanfare and minimum security" as the direct cause of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

New Techniques

While chief of the Secret Service he developed new presidential security techniques that are now applied as standard procedures.

He was the federal representative in the investigation into the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby, and it was at his insistence that the serial numbers of the ransom bills were recorded. This later led to the arrest and conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

As guardian of not only the President but also the country's money, he initiated a nationwide "know your money" campaign that helped shopkeepers and merchants recognize counterfeit money.

Bonn, Warsaw Sign Trade Pact

WARSAW, June 23 (Reuters).—West Germany and Poland today initiated a new five-year trade and economic agreement, following nine months of tough bargaining concluded here earlier today.

Bonn's special negotiator, Ambassador Egon Emsel, and a Polish foreign trade ministry department head, Stanislaw Strus, signed the document, a Polish official said.

The agreement, valid from 1970 to 1974, covers economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the countries as well as trade exchange. Mr. Emsel told a press conference here today.

Biennale to Open Today; 27 Nations in Venice Show

By Michael Gibson

VENICE, June 23.—The Venice Biennale is due to be inaugurated tomorrow with 27 countries exhibiting, one abstention and one no-show. Twenty-two of the national exhibits are ready, but in the central pavilion, intended to give the basic theme of this year's exhibition, not only are the works not installed but the very walls and ceilings are still a-building. Not those of the pavilion, to be sure, but the temporary inner structure that is adjusted to the requirements of each new exhibit.

Exhibitors are flying and saws whining in the French pavilion too, where new floors and walls are being built out of kilter, like in the fun-house of Copenhagen's Tivoli Gardens, so as to disrupt the visitor's normal notions of space. The Italian, Brazilian and U.S. exhibits are in a flurry of last-minute preparations with empty rooms and "no admittance" signs on the door.

This state of unreadiness is being blamed on the various strikes that have crippled the Italian transport system and postal service over the past months—and the excuse is no doubt valid for the Italians themselves and for the exhibit at the central pavilion.

U.S. Exhibit

The American pavilion has been transformed into a "graphic arts workshop" where visiting artists will work before the public and be available for discussion. The catalogue lists works by 47 American artists, but the names of 25 of these are followed by an asterisk referring to a footnote: "With-drawn from the exhibition at the artist's request." These artists, who include some of the most prominent among the contemporary Americans, have withdrawn their works—at the suggestion of a committee of artists—in order to protest the Vietnam war.

Sweden is not participating this year because the Swedish committee objects to the fact that the Biennale ground rules, declared null and void two years ago as a result of the violent protest that shook the exhibition, are still in force today. Also it is going along with a number of Italian promoters of cultural activities and their organizations who requested a boycott of the Biennale.

Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, was going to exhibit works by seven artists—they are listed in the catalogue which also includes reproductions of three works. Yesterday however the doors of the pavilion were closed, and this morning there was an inscription in fresh white paint across the walls and main door: "Closed for technical reasons—information at the Soviet pavilion."

Biennale officials state that they have received no word of a cancellation and as far as they are concerned the Czechoslovak exhibition is still expected. "There have been so many strikes," they say, "in transport, customs and postal services."

In Move Against Sabotage

World Air Officials May Ban Insurance Vending Machines

MONTREAL, June 23 (WP).—Professional airline pilots call them "unattended machines open to the public. Airports get a cutback from the insurance companies for permission to have them installed and left in airport lobbies."

The question of airport insurance has come up in the U.S. Congress where it has been charged insurance companies appear to be making excessive profits on premiums.

ICAO delegates here are now working under the threat of suspension of air services by the International Transport Workers Federation if the ICAO countries don't come up with an answer soon to halt hijacking and attacks against commercial aviation.

Charles H. Blyth, general secretary of the 6-million-member ITF, said that if governments don't take action to protect civil aviation workers, his federation would. Mr. Blyth said he will cable his affiliates in Europe to ask what action has been taken by various governments on the recommendations adopted here on hijacking. If the action is not quick enough, a vote will be taken in Miami in September, when the ITF meets there.

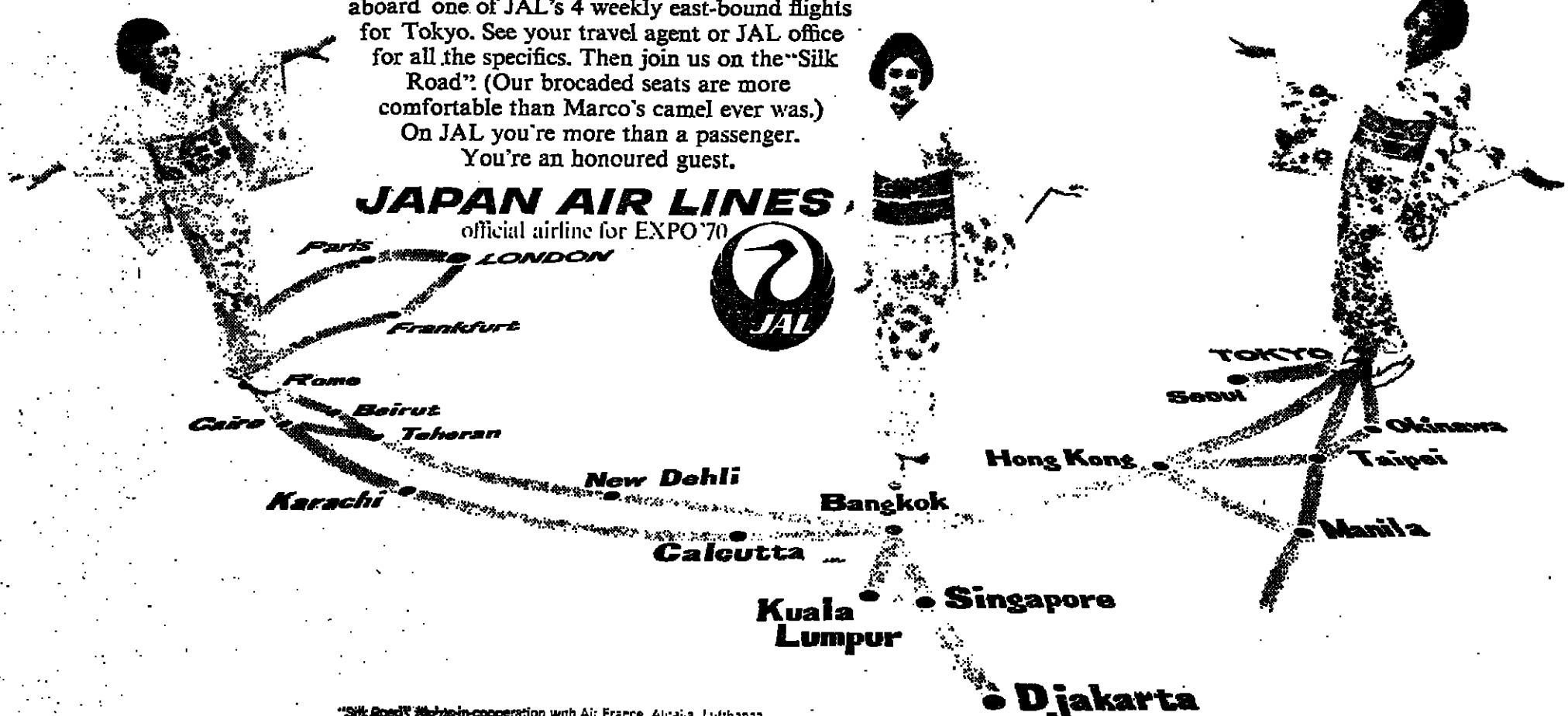
"There is no doubt whatever that our unions will refuse to handle aircraft after landing if they come from countries which condone or refuse to do anything about hijacking or sabotage against civil aviation," said Mr. Blyth.

The "Silk Road"

JAL flies east from Europe to the Orient 4 times a week.

In 1271, Marco Polo travelled the Silk Road from Venice to Peiping. In 1970, JAL takes it from London, Paris, Rome and Frankfurt all the way to Tokyo. The pride of modern Europe, the wonders of the Middle East, the fascination of the Orient—they're all yours when you step aboard one of JAL's 4 weekly east-bound flights for Tokyo. See your travel agent or JAL office for all the specifics. Then join us on the "Silk Road". (Our brocade seats are more comfortable than Marco's camel ever was.) On JAL you're more than a passenger. You're an honoured guest.

JAPAN AIR LINES
official airline for EXPO '70



LUXURY IS INEXPENSIVE ON BOARD THE M/S ELLINIS

Set to the U.S.A. in style for only \$1200!
Book now — Departure from Southampton July 15.
Write or call: CRYSTAL, 48 Rue Pierre-Charron, Paris-8e, Tel. 252-60-60.
Organization recognized by the French Ministry of Tourism (4-5954).

"Silk Road" flight in cooperation with Air France, Alitalia, Lufthansa.

Reserve immediately at the
RELAIS BISSON
to be sure of choosing
your table
OPEN SUNDAYS
CLOSED SATURDAYS
Car service
37 Quai des Grands-Augustins
PARIS-6 — DAN. 71-80

SHEHERAZADE
RESTAURANT FUSSE
DE GRANDE TRADITION
3 rue de la Harpe 75004 Paris
Tél. 01-40-20-20-21

Till 2 a.m.
Breakfast, lunch,
tea, dinner, supper
(air conditioned)
PUB
82, av. Marceau,
256.20.40.

LA CALAVADOS
JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS
LUNCHES — SNACK BAR
"DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT"
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
(Air-cond.) 40 Ave. Pierre-1er-de-Sicile
(Cora. St. George-V.) Tel. 27-28, RAL. 95-35

Dance in Paris

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 23.—The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, now in the final week of a brief season at the Théâtre de la Ville, has come to town on short notice (stepping in for the ill-fated Harkness Ballet) to contribute to the strong finish of one of the most active and interesting dance seasons here in many years.

This fresh, youthful and very musical troupe is not unknown here, having carried away a couple of prizes from the 1968 Paris International Dance Festival, including that for the best company.

But it is also one of a fairly

select group of dance companies that is important for what it has created as well as for its qualities as an ensemble. A number of ballets it has brought into being have enriched the repertoires of other companies on both sides of the Atlantic and contributed, quietly but effectively, to the artistic vigor and variety of contemporary dance as a whole. And its solidity as Canada's leading ballet troupe, in existence more than 30 years, is a sign that this will continue to be so.

The man most responsible for the company's current artistic profile is Brian Macdonald, its chief choreographer, and the capacity Paris audiences had a chance last week to see the first performance of his latest work—at once universal and uniquely Canadian, classic and distinctly contemporary.

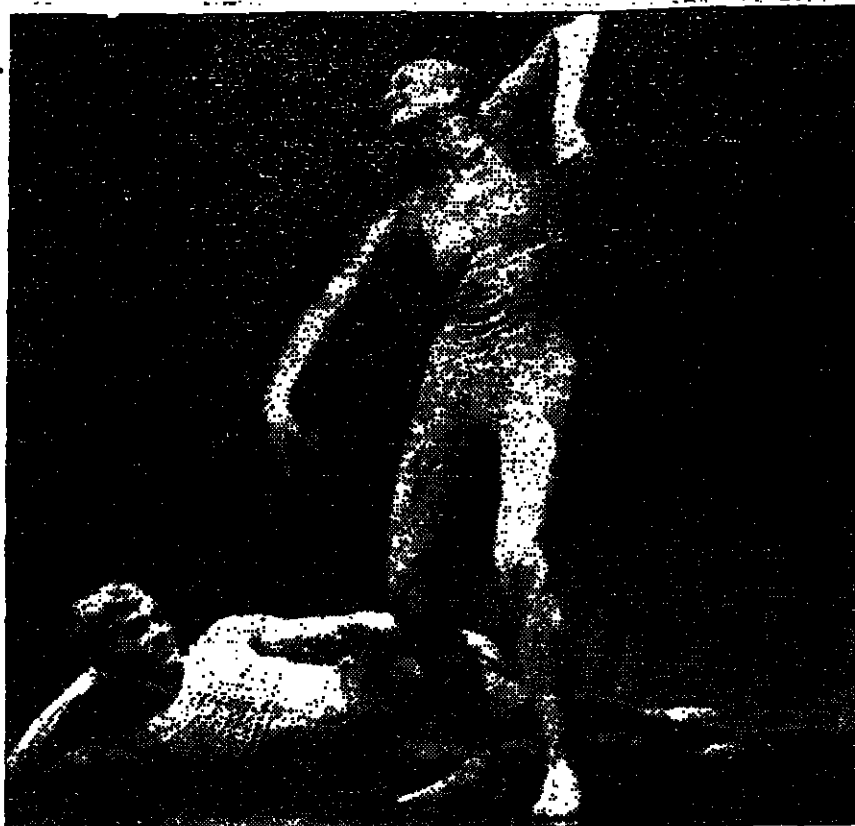
"The Shining People of Leonard Cohen" is an extended pas de deux set—not to music in the usual sense—but to some poems of the Canadian poet-singer, recited by Macdonald and reworked in a tape montage by Barry Freedman so that they acquired a musical as well as a verbal function. A curious choice, one might think, to be first exposed to an audience that could not really be counted on to understand the words.

Yet this in itself threw the burden of expression on the dance, and so perhaps it was the best kind of audience. The

Annette av Paul
and
David Moroni
in "The Shining
People of
Leonard
Cohen."

Bernard.

poems, exalting the flesh and sometimes quite explicit in reference to the acts of sex, nevertheless have a quality of innocence, of being sensuous without being sensual or voluptuous, let alone lubricious. Macdonald's choreography did not avoid the specific references of the texts, yet—thanks in no small part to the artistic personalities of the dancers Annette av Paul and David Moroni—retained this quality of sexual pleasure uncomplicated by the slightest Victorianism.



The program opened with "Meadowlark," by the American choreographer Elliot Feld, which shares with "Shining People" the quality of innocent sex play, but little else. If "Les Sylphides" can sometimes be called "Chopiniana," there is no reason why this half-hour work could not be called "Haydniana."

Six couples, in pseudo-peasant costumes, and using some of Haydn's most bucolic music, go through a series of light-hearted flirtatious romps against a background of Robert

Prévost's decor of thick foliage. It is a beautifully balanced ballet and attractively executed by the Canadians. Between these two came "Canto Indio," a slight miscalculation in that the picture, postcard costumes and Macdonald's pleasant pas de deux—danced with great facility and some outright mugging by Christine Hennessy and Wintrop Corey—did not seem to have much to do with the earthy and genuine Mexican folk quality of Carlos Chavez's music.

Music in Switzerland

The Big Jazz Band Lives On U.S. College Campuses

By Henry Pleasants

MONTREUX, Switzerland.—The big jazz band, as it flourished in the Swing Era, has been regarded as on the verge of extinction since the mid-forties. It has never quite given up the ghost. Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Woody Herman and, more recently, Buddy Rich have persevered and survived. Excellent ad hoc bands may be heard behind the best popular singers. And more or less permanent bands serve as supporting units for late night TV shows and spectacles.

But the big band flourishes today, improbably, on the American university campus. At least half a dozen of these university bands, and probably more, are so close to the performance standards of the finest professional bands that certain exceptionally accomplished players move easily and often back and forth between the professional and the student outfits.

In the fourth International Jazz Festival, which came to a close here Sunday night, we have heard three of them—the M.I.T. Festival Jazz Ensemble; the Kent State University Lab Band and the North Texas State Lab Band. Europe has known little or nothing of this uniquely American phenomenon, and so it was no surprise that their playing was the sensation and the talk of the festival.

The best of them, predictably, was the North Texas State band, which, under the direction of Leon Brendon, has won seven national championship awards in the past ten years. With the Indiana University and University of Illinois bands, it represents the peak of American university jazz-band achievement. But M.I.T., under Herb Pomeroy, and Kent State, under a graduate student, Bill Dobbins, were not far behind.

The M.I.T. band was, in one remarkable respect, the most astonishing. Whereas the North Texas State and Kent State bands are composed, with few exceptions, of music majors, the M.I.T. band is exclusively of future engineers. One of its soloists, the trombonist Richie Orr, for whom the adjective "phenomenal" is hardly excessive, let it be known after the concert here that he would be hanging up his horn at the end of the tour.

All the bands, and North Texas State particularly, are marvels of individual and ensemble virtuosity, and when it comes to the execution of the most intricate and complex scores North Texas State is, I suspect, superior to most professional bands. But this very virtuosity is a temptation both to the bands and to their student writers, to astonish; and the result, too often, is more astonishing than delightful.

There was much the students could have learned of the virtues of simplicity and the artful elaboration of melody from such old pros as Benny Bailey, Dexter Gordon, Gerry Mulligan, Yusef Lateef and Tony Scott. And they could have learned much from the Junior Mance Trio, which, with the infinitely accomplished Oliver Jackson on drums and the equally widely versed Martin Rivera on bass, backed Gordon, Mulligan and Scott in hour-long sets that will remain in my memory as examples of all that is best in jazz.

"No tricks, just jazz," exclaimed Tony Scott after Dexter Gordon's set. He was referring to some of the avant-garde productions which played a larger role than in any previous Montreux festival and offered hour after hour of gimmickry, pretentious and more or less kooky tedium.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, June 23.—One new play opened in New York last week, "The Cage," directed by Kenneth Kitch at the Off-Broadway Playhouse Theater, was written by Rick Cluchey, an ex-convict. It is about prison life. United Press International said: "Cluchey has written a tight, compelling play that holds attention throughout its 80 minutes. Obviously its purpose is to arouse interest in prison reform, but

it does this without preaching and only in terms of meaningful drama."

Clive Barnes, reviewing the play for The New Times, praised the acting and Mr. Kitch's direction but said that the play "never moves to a subjective conclusion, nor, as an alternative, does it paint a clearly objective picture." Rick Cluchey, the author, plays the lead. All the members of the cast have served prison sentences.

Entertainment in Paris

No Summer Lull in the Theater World

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 23.—Paris is following the example of London and New York this year by extending its theater season through the summer. Usually with the coming of warm weather all but half a dozen of the Parisian playhouses are darkened and their players go off to vacation or to fulfill film commitments until early September. This July and August some 15 theaters are remaining open—more than you will find on Broadway during the dog days.

Nor will the summer repast be the customary skimpy meal, composed of the season's dubious leftovers (the big hits being temporarily closed down) which seek to cadge the centimes of the theater-hungry visitors. This year, several outstanding successes will continue to hold the boards.

Françoise Dorin's "Un Sale Egoïste," one of the best of recent Gallic comedies, is at the Antoine for the summer. A mordant and amusing study of a selfish bachelor and his futile efforts to duck his responsibilities, it is suavely acted by Paul Meurisse as the would-be lone wolf, by Michel Roux as his understanding manservant and by Béatrice Breth, Claude Gensac and Marion Game as the women who plague his exclusive existence.

"Hair"—which has just celebrated its first anniversary at the Porte Saint-Martin—is here to stay, as is the revival of Marcel Achard's "Domino" (at the Variétés) with Odile Versois replacing Danielle Darrieux who takes over from Katharine Hepburn Aug. 3 in "Coco" in New York) and Robert Lamoureux as stars.

Another Play
The better of the two new Anouilh plays—"Les Poissons Rouges"—is at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre. It is designed after the intimate revue pattern and excellently played by Jean-Pierre Marielle as a harassed dramatist by Jacques Marin as his friendly enemy, by Pascal Mazzotti as the hunch-backed physician with a chip on his shoulder, and by Madeleine Barbulée as a babbling mother-in-law. Terence Frisby's British farce about a professional gourmet and a hippie maid, "The Fille dans Ma Soupe," with Elisabeth Wiener and Pierre Mondy, is packing and rocking the Madeleine, Roger Coggio is in another English import at the

Athénée: "L'Homme qui se Donnait la Comédie," an adaptation of Emily Williams's murder play, "Night Must Fall."

Ioneseo is represented by Jean-Marie Serreau's revival of "Amédée" with Éléonore Hirt at the Foch-Montparnasse; by the double bill of his early duo of one-acters—"La Cantatrice Chauve" and "La Leçon"—now in its 14th year at the Ruehette, and by a program at the café theater Le Sémiote (18 Rue Dauphine).

The Comédie-Française is offering its major productions of the year: Jean-Paul Rousillon, and performed on a dimly lighted stage; "Tartuffe" (directed by Jacques Charon with Robert Hirsch as the sly hypocrite); a trio of short Giraudoux plays; and a sumptuous presentation of Molière's "Médée."

There are even two premieres this week. At the Théâtre des Nouveautés "Monsieur Prudhomme," adapted from the works of the 18th-century satirist of bourgeois mores, Henri Monnier, will open on Saturday, while three short plays—"Je Réve... Peut-être que Non" by Pirandello, "Le Tombeau d'Achille" by André Roussin and "Le Nouveau Locataire" by Ioneseo—are due at the Gaîté-Montparnasse for the weekend.

On the Light Side
The summer night is a time for café terraces, the fireworks in the Tuilleries gardens, mint juleps at Harry's Bar, laughter and vagrant fancies. In the theater, it is the time for light entertainment and light music. Ideally meeting the seasonal requirements is Sacha Guitry's "L'Amour Masqué" with its luring Messenger melodies and with Jean Marais in Sacha's role at the Palais-Royal. The regretted Twenties here sing and dance before us again, slightly absurd, a trifle coy and quaint, but filled with an irresistible nostalgia.

The Zizi Jeanmaire revue, staged by Roland Petit at the Casino de Paris, also harks back to les années folles, stressing jazz rhythm in a production number set against the magnificent Erte decor. It is a lively and lavish spectacle that will probably go to Broadway next season, there to evoke memories of the glories era of Ziegfeld and Earl Carroll.

The dinner shows at the Lido and the Bal du Moulin Rouge are revues of like size and glitter. Both the Lido's "Grand Prix" and the Moulin Rouge's

"Fantastic" are blue-ribbon extravaganzas, champagne entertainment for the summer night. Fatachoy, back from triumph in Hong Kong, has returned for an engagement at the Riffel Tower restaurant, singing a new repertoire of songs and serving as mistress of ceremonies. The program begins after an 8 o'clock dinner and runs on until just before midnight, for the elevators—Chindrella-like—cease functioning at the stroke of 12.

At the Alcazar (82 Rue Marmaine), high-spirited café-concert begins after dinner and continues until almost dawn. At La Grande Eugène (13 Rue d'Argeuteuil) there is a female impersonation revue of cleverness and quality. These shows must be seen at once for both establishments will soon close their doors, their companies committed to entertain at Cannes during July and August.

Of the strip-tease offerings (stripping will continue throughout the summer in Paris), that of the Crazy Horse (12 Avenue George V) and that of Le Sexy (68 Rue Pierre-Charbon) are recommended. There is witty fare at the chaussoniers, too: Robert Rocco, Maurice Horgues and Jean Raymond sardonically review current events in "Petit Cinéma Politique" at Dix-Heures and those noted wags, Jean Rigaud and Jacques Grello, are the stars of "La Jole de Rire" at Le Caveau de la République.

Lufthansa

The international airline made in Germany.



A concrete proof of Lufthansa's down-to-earth philosophy.

A lot of airlines have the world's biggest jetliner, the Boeing 747. But only Lufthansa has the world's biggest maintenance hall for it. You see, we wouldn't put a plane into the air, if we couldn't take care of it properly on the ground.

Woodstock



starring Joan Baez • Joe Cocker • Country Joe & the Fish
Crosby, Stills & Nash • Arlo Guthrie • Richie Havens • Jimi Hendrix
Santana • John Sebastian • Shano-no-ah • Sly & the Family Stone • Ten Years After • The Who
and 400,000 other beautiful people.

a film by Michael Wadleigh • produced by Bob Maurice
a Wadleigh-Maurice, Ltd. production • Technicolor® from Warner Bros.

NORMANDIE: Film at 2:30-5:45-9:15 p.m.
CAMEO: Film at 1:50-5:30-9:10 p.m.
BOULMICH: Film at 1:00-4:10-7:20-10:30 p.m.
ROTONDE: Film at 2:35-5:55-9:15 p.m.

PUBLICIS ELYSEES • PUBLICIS ST-GERMAIN
VENDOME • PUBLICIS ORLY • MONT-PARNASSE-PARADISE
ELYSEES 2 • PARADISE • CIGES • ST-GERMAIN
SALLES OLIVATIÈRES

SEX-POWER

Sélection Française au FESTIVAL de SAN SEBASTIAN UN FILM DE HENRY CHAPIER

PARIS-ST-MICHEL (English Version)

COLUMBIA PICTURES and RASTAR PRODUCTIONS present
BARBRA STREISAND • OMAR SHARIF
THE WILLIAM WYLER-RAY STARK PRODUCTION
FUNNY GIRL
TECHNICOLOR® PANAVISION®

THÉÂTRE DE FRANCE
PLACE DE L'ODÉON
Modern Dance
PAUL TAYLOR
DANCE COMPANY

"ART EXHIBITIONS"
APPEARS
EVERY SATURDAY

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1:15 a.m.
Grand Prix
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
58¢ with 1/2 bottle
champagne or 2 bottles
OR
91¢ wine
reservation and 1/2 bottle
champagne or 2 bottles
DINNER-DANCE at 8:30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 11-61

Soviet Singers Win Competition

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI).—Soviet singers won all four first prizes for soloists today at the fourth Tchaikovsky contest, sponsored by the Soviet government.

An international jury that included opera diva Maria Callas and Italian opera star Tito Gobbi awarded top honors to mezzo sopranos Yelena Obratz-

sova and Tamara Sinyavskaya, bass Yevgeny Nesterenko and tenor Nikolai Ogrenich.

Seventy-one singers from many nations participated. American mezzo-soprano Edna Gerabedian-George of Fresno, Calif., placed sixth among the eight women finalists. John West of New York ended among the two last of the 12 male finalists.

In ITALY, the seventh return of MAGEF, an important specialized Fair

Household Articles — Crystalware — Ceramics — Silverware
Gift Items — Ironware and Toolings are displayed for you in Milan.

At the 7th MAGEF from 5th to 8th September 1970

THE 7th MAGEF IS AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT WITH THE MOST QUALIFIED INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION FOR THE SUCCESS OF YOUR ACTIVITY.

The 7th MAGEF, which will be held on the exhibiting area of the Milan International Fair, is reserved exclusively to economic operators in the field.

The Exhibition's Secretariat is at your disposal for organizing your stay in Milan (hotels of all classes) and for providing you with free admission cards and all information.
MAGEF — Segreteria Generale — 26, Via Solferino — 20123 MILANO (Italy).

Now do you believe us?

هكذا من الأصل



DHJ

European Headquarters: 138 Avenue des Champs Elysees
75-Paris 8e, France

- * FULLY PAID
- * PERIODIC
- * WITHDRAWAL

NAME OF FUND	IN EXISTENCE SINCE	SIZE MAY 70 \$	MANAGER	TYPE OF SECURITIES
FONSA	1949	95 mio.	INTRAG (Union Bank of Switzerland and others)	Swiss shares
SWISSVALOR	1957	34 mio.	SIP (Swiss Bank Corp./Swiss Credit Bank and others)	Swiss shares
UNIFONDS	1956	200 mio.	Union Investment G.m.b.H., Frankfurt (leading German private banks and savings banks)	German shares
EUROPAFONDS I	1959	16 mio.	Union Investment G.m.b.H., Frankfurt (leading German private banks and savings banks)	European shares
AFFILIATED FUND	1934	1400 mio.	Lord, Abbott & Co., New York	U.S. shares generalized
CHEMICAL FUND	1938	500 mio.	F. Eberstadt & Co., Managers & Distributors, Inc., New York	U.S. shares in the field of chemistry and related industries
TECHNOLOGY FUND	1948	550 mio.	Supervised Investors Services, Inc., Chicago	U.S. shares in the field of technology

❄
**Ask any bank in Switzerland for information
on SNG-Investment plans or write directly to
Société Nomine de Genève, 3-11, place de la Fusterie, Geneva.**

KOL New York Hanseatic Corporation
Established 1920 • Assisted Member American Stock Exchange
60 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004 • Tel: 365-6000
Offices in: BOSTON • CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS
Representative: Melroe City, Mexico

Geneva Nominees Corporation formed in 1956 by Farber, Lullin & Cie, Hentsch & Cie, Lombard, Odier & Cie, Pictet & Cie, private banks in Geneva, the youngest of which is in business since 1805. The company, created under Swiss law, has no place of business outside Geneva, Switzerland.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds

High, Low, Div. in \$

100s. First. High Low Last, Chge

(Continued from preceding page.)

14 44% K&S Ind 30

57 34% 34%

34% 33% 33% 1/4

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23% 15 Keweenaw 30

8 15% 15%

15% 14% 14%

23%

[illegible]

Joe invested in copper when he should have invested in cocoa.

Willy invested in cocoa when he should have invested in copper.

They should both have invested in USIF, Real Estate.

It's amazing now many people are unlucky when they choose an investment, when an investment ought to have nothing to do with luck at all.

The uncertainty of the stock market baffles and disappoints many investors. Its unreliability has led to many financial downfalls. That's why it would be better for you to invest in something which is more predictable, and which has proved to be more profitable. And that means Gramco. Gramco is the exclusive distributor of USIF, Real Estate. The world's largest mutual fund investing primarily in select income-producing property in the USA. Since the inception of the Fund in January 1967 its shares have appreciated by 47.4% (as of May 31, 1970). A steady profitable rate of more than 1% a month.

Everybody needs somewhere to live, somewhere to work, somewhere to shop. So there is always a need for the right kind of property. The USIF, Real Estate portfolio contains more than 200 such properties, expertly chosen in the major growth areas of the USA.

The properties include office skyscrapers and luxury high-rise apartment houses. Residential complexes, prestige shopping centers and motels. Industrial

Occupied by tenants including some of the world's largest corporations. The kind of people who can be depended upon to pay their rent regularly.

These real estate properties are worth over \$774 million. And additional properties are purchased each month. Investors in this real estate portfolio owe the success of their investment to expert property management and professional judgement.

Not to luck.

He will explain to you how a USIF, Real Estate investment can be more liquid than cocoa and more solid than copper.

Gramco—the pioneers of liquid real estate investment

**When it's your idea,
you do it better.**

Gramco Information Center: Gramco (U.K.) Limited,
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1, England

Gentlemen: I am interested in your idea.
 Please send me your brochures, and latest financial reports of LISTE Real Estate.

Name: _____ Telephone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Country: _____
HT17

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



\$25,000,000

The Korea Development Bank

Five-Year Loan

Payment of principal and interest guaranteed by

Korea Exchange Bank

This financing was initiated and negotiated by

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

and arranged by

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on June 23, 1970				
High	Low	Last	Change	
74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	- 1/8	225 Cassiar
74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	- 1/8	1400 Chumlay
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	2200 C Morris
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	225 Convent
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	5000 Cramer
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	600 Crispi
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	3280 Denis
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	1400 Dickson
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	400 E. Ams
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	1350 Endeavor
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	900 Gerdak
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	700 Giallo
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	2700 Gunnar
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	2000 High Bel
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	200 Helling
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	1000 Hill
75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/8	1225 Int. Motul

1.10	1.10	13710	L. Duffit
492	1472	14%	650 Letich
1	11	71	- 72
5	4.25	4.25	- 25
8	4.25	4.25	- 25
93%	1934	1934	+ 14
3	1284	1284	- 14
7	1634	1634	- 14

5%	5%	5%	500	Orchan
1%	130 1/2	130 - 2	800	Pamour
1%	130 1/2	130 - 2	762	Patino
1%	5%	5% - 1/2	1285	Pine Pt
1%	22 1/2	22 1/2	3000	Rayrock
1%	9 1/2	9 1/2	1680	Reyack
1%	10	10	19945	Sherrill
1%	15	15 1/2 - 1/2	100	Silvaco
1%	1.85	1.85	6300	Siscow
1%	36	30 1/2 - 1/2	575	Steele R
1%	13 1/2	13 1/2 - 1/2	796	Sullivan
1%	14 1/2	14 1/2	340	Teck A
1%	20 1/2	20 1/2	2200	Tribag
1%	6 1/2	6 1/2 - 1/2		
1%	8.65	8.65		
1%	14 1/2	14 1/2 - 1/2		
1%	22 1/2	22 1/2		
1%	1.90	1.55 - +.05		
1%	6	6		
1%	5 1/2	5 1/2		
25	4.25	10		
1%	23 1/2	23 1/2		

1/2	171.2	171.2	
2 1/2	274.2	274.2	26
3 1/2	274.2	274.2	28
4 1/2	111.2	111.2	18
90	2.80	2.80	
3 1/2	137.8	149.4	78
17	17		

78	100%	100%	78
74	93%	93%	
72	77%	77%	72
68	81%	81%	68
24	24	—	
15%	15%	15%	
20%	21%		
12%	12%	1%	

21%	21%	1%
22%	22%+	1%
18%	18%	1%
8%	8%	1%
25%	25%+	1%
14%	14%	1%
11%	11%	1%
12%	12%	1%

1.13	1.20
.75	.75

.50	14.50	— .12
.50	1.50	— .10
.25	5.25	+ .10
.25	2.30	— .04
.89	1.90	

... 25.86
... 49.64

2.3982
1.04
7.501
3.625
4.167
5.52

3.634
30.00
628.95
12.50
7.148
28.80

69.60
5.19
4.216
yesterday's
a local ex-
cise commu-

depending on

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

THE

The Mak

If you have
AF
what y

Here's h

up to
from

1

The abo
accepts is
no los
the ma

AFCA was
share. Net

8 M
To

8 M
To

[illegible]

I presently hold _____
valued at _____

Please _____
Name _____

Address _____

CODING INFORMATION

1000

19	1.08	1.08							
20	1.10	1.10							
21	97.37	27.37							
22	3.05	3.05							
23	9.15	9.15							
24	1.95	1.97							
25	16.75	16.75							
26	28.25	28.25							

250 W Decal 4.20 4.05 4.05 -10
Total sales 1,483,000 shares.

PEPSICO CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.

Notice of Determination of

1210 Alameda	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215
--------------	------	------	------	------	------

Montreal Stocks

PEPSICO CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.

Notice of Determination of

a
toot

[illegible]

Fund that has Everything

paid for your investment towards the purchase of AFCA shares at normal costs.

0 to 20%	2 years.
0 to 30%	3 years.
0 to 40%	4 years.
0 to 50%	5 years.

offset by discount purchases of many of its assets, resulting in no present shareholders. As an additional safety measure, management reserves the right to terminate this offer should it adversely effect the performance of APCA.

SELECT GmbH.
 nisch 15, Schwanthalerstrasse 5, Telephone 55 26 21
 r SELE D 5212049, Cable address SELDI, Munich

_____ shares of (name of holding) _____
_____ for which I paid (including commission) _____

Tel. _____

[illegible]

R
I
P

K
I
B
B
Y

THIS NEW PERFUME IS CALLED THE KISS OF ECSTASY

CONFIDENTIALLY THIS WILL MAKE ANY MAN GO TO PIECES

I WOULDN'T DARE--IT'S JUST TO WEAR FOR MY HUSBAND

ALL I WANT IS SOMETHING THAT WILL KEEP HIM AWAKE AFTER DINNER

GAC 6-24
YOUNG

By Alan Truscott

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TALL	PITAS	MAAC
AREA	GRINE	VIAAC
LIFT	HISUP	ARCH
CAYCHESOWTO	SHE	
HOMES	INDEED	
COMESTIN	ACTIO	
PRESENTED	ONDES	
ALLO	DEA	EYRE
SOAN	ALPHATEST	
REBORE	TONY	LABORET
ELL	PASSHETIME	
ADAM	RETTIE	URAL
CERO	AGIOS	RATIL
YREST	TORN	NENET

A black and white cartoon illustration. A young boy with a large nose and a striped shirt is standing on a tall wooden stool. He is looking down at a book on a desk. A cat with a striped body and a bow tie is sitting on the desk, also looking at the book. The desk has a potted plant with flowers on it. In the background, there is a window with curtains. The artist's signature 'T. Williams' and the date '6-24' are in the bottom left corner. The text '© 1964 by T. Williams' is in the bottom right corner.

*SEE? YA JUST TURN ON THE WATER, SNAP THE SWITCH...
| AN' ALL THE VEG'TABLES *DISAPPEAR!* *

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RESHE



LOUBED

○	○				
---	---	--	--	--	--

WHAT ONE DEER
SAID ABOUT ANOTHER

GIRDIF Now arrange the circled letters

Print the SURPRISE
ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: KAPOK QUIRE ASTRAY SAILOR (Answers tomorrow)

... **respects to come to-ROSES**

A NATION IN TORMENT:

The Great American Depression, 1929-1939

By Edward Robb Ellis. Coward-McCann, 576 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

FOR A LONG time the 1980s have been a decade that people did not wish to remember, or perhaps just forgot; but recently those remarkable years, at once so grim and so exuberant, have come into their own. The movies of the '30s, the novels of the '30s, even with the mids, the fashions of the '30s are enjoying a new popularity. The question itself, whether as recorded in Irving Bernstein's splendid history of the labor movement or as remembered in Studs Terkel's tapes or as reflected in T. Corcoran's new memoirs, the biography of Huey Long, has suddenly been re-established in our consciousness.

It is hardly surprising that this should be so. Historical events, once a few years have passed, have a habit of sinking momentarily out of sight. It is in the hollow of the historical wave; then, after an interval, we reach the crest of the next wave and, looking back, can hardly see the trough that has gone on before. It may also be that in our own time of savage internal division we seek comfort by observing how an earlier generation survived and prospered. The book, however, seemed sufficiently savage for the moment. And possibly the decline of the stock market and the premonitions of recession are striking specific memories of the economic vicissitudes of 40 years ago.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr. is the author of "The Bitter Heritage: Vietnam and American Democracy, 1941-1966." He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

New Technique To Authenticate Ancient Pottery

BOSTON, June 23 (NYT).—Collectors of Chinese ceramic of the Tang dynasty may now have a scientific technique to detect forgeries.

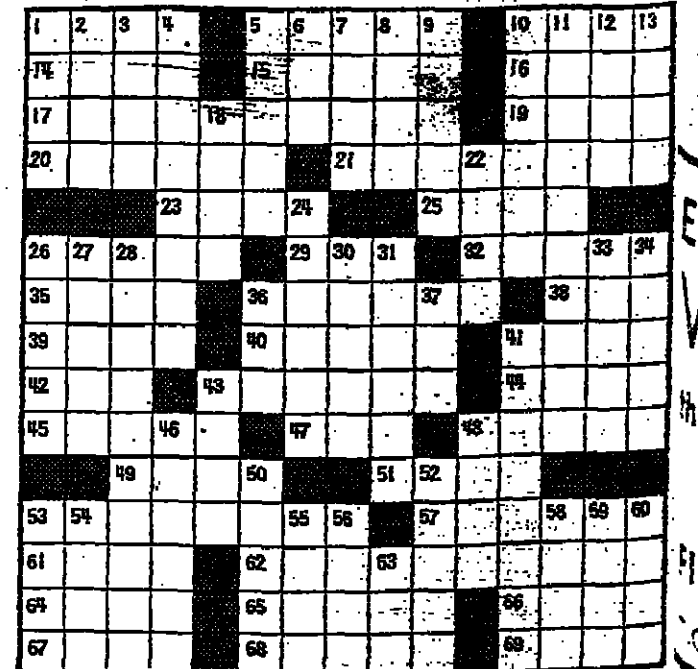
Dr. Stuart Fleming, an Oxford University physicist, has reported here on improvements on a new method, called thermo luminescence, by which he has successfully authenticated samples of pottery from ancient China, Italy and Persia.

In the years after the potter is fired, this radioactivity tends to damage the crystals of quartz, feldspar and other minerals in the clay. If the pottery is reheated years later the damaged crystals give off a very subtle blue light, invisible but detectable with special instruments.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

By Will Weng

ACROSS		49 Verne's globalist	18 Infatuated
1 Soho swell	51	Boat feature	22 Situation
5 Icon	53 Obscures		24 Irish Sea fish
11 Small change	57 Puts on	26 Soho fellows	27 Magic ritual
14 Melville novel	61 Exam	28 Frequent stop	30 Flinch
15 Unbend	62 Inventories	31 Shill cry	33 Anthropoid, for short
16 Region	64 Floozing	34 Diacritical mark	
17 Change the setup	65 Cordage	36 Man on the beat	
19 Not recorded	66 Where the Liffey flows	37 British times	
20 Miscal	67 Harbored	41 Howls	
22 Sponsorship	68 Extension	43 Lily	
25 Poise	69 Poker	46 Trundled	
26 South Sea export		48 Namath and co.	
29 Cries of pain	DOWN		
32 Not (medicore)	1 Sped	50 — percha	
35 Agora money	3 Forbode	52 Where Chemsford is	
36 Faction	3 Sustenance	53 The pair	
38 Silkworm	4 Once	54 Buffalo's waterfront	
39 Mere	5 Man of Tabriz	55 Beginning	
40 Confess	6 Certain voters	56 Decorate	
41 Chabaly's river	7 Arabic letter	58 — alone	
42 Devoes	8 Middle East	59 Reime	
43 Spreads out	9 Assant	60 Timetable, for short	
44 Furnish	9 Wild	63 Compass point	
45 Prop	10 Multicolored		
47 Verily	11 Explorer		
48 Try	12 Leiningrad's river		
	13 Asian weight		



EVER
WE
the FR
FIRST
CKET

